





# BANGOR WHIG.

MONDAY, JULY 10, 1841.

WHIG NOMINATION.  
FOR GOVERNOR.

EDWARD KENT.

IF all sorts of argument and humbug are resorted to by the conductors of the opposition press in this State, in reference to the approaching election: At one time they attempt to laugh at the effort of the Whigs to carry the State in favor of the Democratic principles and measures which have been approved by the people of Maine at two consecutive elections. They twist their prophecies in wonderful contortions in striving to turn off their idea of the idea of the people standing true to the support of an administration which they have elected. But in all this apparent contempt for the strength and labors of the Whigs, they have not the courage or the skill to conceal their fears, and wind up an article of this kind with an appeal to their partisans to serve up for a new effort to stand their ground without wavering, and give battle without mercy. It would be appropriate for them to have a sign over their office doors, and at the head of their papers, thus:

ALL SORTS OF TURNING AND TWISTING DONE HERE.

But such sort of double-dealing cannot avail much with the intelligent freemen of Maine. The gauge is too thin to conceal the contradictory course they are pursuing. The independent freemen in Maine have rallied in their strength in favor of democratic men and democratic measures, and have required an administration to their liking in the State and Nation, against a strength of opposition never before witnessed. And can it be supposed they will now remain idle, and for slight cause abandon these administrations, and give up their nation again into the hands of the spoilers? It cannot be supposed that they acted before without good reason. And the same reason still exists. The good they sought last year in a change of public servants can only be secured by sustaining those men in the reforms in which they are engaged. We say to our friends then, crowd up to the support of your principles, by sustaining your men. Carry out and secure the democratic idea by a generous aid to your agents and instruments. If your agents are abandoned, your principles fail. The sneer of affected contempt—the windy bragging, and the dispiriting howl of your political opponents should be alike disregarded, while you tread up in thick and confounding ranks in favor of consistent politics and democratic principles.

The last number of the Iron Age organ in this city contains a short notice of Ex-Senator Blake's Fourth of July Address, at a party celebration at Foxcroft. The editor says the literary gentleman "enraptured the audience one hour," and then furnishes a link or two of the chain as a specimen, thus: "Democracy was brought to these shores in the May Flower and by the settlers at Jamestown it lay buried for years, until the Revolution rolled away the stone from its sepulchre, when it rose to save the world."

The attentive reader of the history of our country may be at a loss to know when, or by whom, democracy was buried.

From the fact stated that democracy has been once buried for years in this country, we may be able to get a clue at the difficulties which at least our literary man has experienced in nailing the "Democratic party." It was probably buried!!

Mr. Hawkins visited Stillwater and Oldtown on Saturday and Sunday, at which places he addressed crowded assemblies. The people awake there on the subject of temperance, and great good is anticipated to result from the labors of Mr. Hawkins. There were 82 individuals came forward at Stillwater, and 54 at Oldtown, pledged the pledge.

We would express our thanks to B. C. Atwood, Esq. and to Mr. Winslow of the Express for extras containing the Foreign News.

The U. S. ship of the line Ohio, Com. Holl, arrived at Boston on Saturday from the Mediterranean.

News. The U. S. ship Marion, at Pernambuco, on the 10th of June, bound on a cruise.

Havana, Cuba, has been visited at New Orleans to the 29th ult. Business was dull, and the yellow fever was spreading. There were 148 vessels in port.

A running account, nowadays, means getting tired, and then rushing on to Texas.

A Mobile Register, speaking of the fallers of S. V. S. Wilder, says, "This community has been involved in probable loss of over \$200,000 dollars by the single explosion. It has fallen on some of our most prudent and able men."

8337 emigrants have arrived at the sheds in Montreal the present season of which 1454 have arrived within the last twelve days; about 1000 pounds of oatmeal were distributed to the destitute in the above period.

How Crop. The Baltimore American says: "Our farmers have been busy in their harvest. The wheat crop is good, and the corn is better than last year. The grain is well, and the hay is abundant. The stock is well, and the sheep are thriving. The season is a good one, and the harvest is a success."

## FIFTEEN DAYS LATER FROM LONDON.

The ship, the Acadia, arrived at Boston on Saturday, in 13 days passage from Liverpool. We are indebted to the Boston Times and Transcript for the news.

The Acadia arrived home on the morning of the 29th, in ten and a half days from Halifax. The Great Western, although 16 days out, had not arrived at Bristol.

Every vestige of hope for the safety of the President had flown.

Dissolution of Parliament. All England is in a ferment. Parliament was dissolved on the 29th of June, by the following speech from the Throne.

"My Lords and Gentlemen: On a full consideration of the present state of public affairs, I have come to the determination of proroguing this Parliament, with a view to its immediate dissolution."

"The paramount importance of the trade and industry of the country, and my anxiety that the exigencies of the public service be provided for in the manner less burdensome to the community, have induced me to resort to the measure, which the constitution has intrusted to me, of ascertaining the sense of my people upon matters which deeply concern their welfare."

I entertain the hope that the progress of public business may be facilitated, and that division injurious to the cause of steady policy and useful legislation may be removed by the authority of a new Parliament, which I shall direct to be summoned without delay."

Gentlemen of the House of Commons: I thank you for the readiness with which you have voted the sums necessary for the civil and military establishments."

My Lords and Gentlemen: In the exercise of my prerogative I can have no other object than that of securing the rights and promoting the interests of my subjects, and I rely on the co-operation of my Parliament and the loyalty of my people for support in the adoption of such measures as are necessary to maintain that high station among the nations of the world, which it has pleased Divine Providence to assign to this country."

The elections are progressing with great spirit throughout the United Kingdom; but it is impossible to say which of the two great political parties will triumph. Each anticipates a majority of 50; but up to the evening of the 4th, the late-ministerial party had the best of it, the latest returns standing thus: Liberals 159, Conservatives 46.

Lord Palmerston has been rejected for Liverpool by a majority of 1361.

Lord John Russell has been returned for London.

The country was rife from end to end with elation on riots and murders.

Mr. Fox Maule was sworn on Monday as a privy councillor. A great many new peers will be made, it is believed, before the new ministry leave office. Lady Mansell lady of Sir Thomas, died at Brighton, Vice Admiral Sir Thomas Harvey, died 28th of May. Wm. Power, son of Mr. Power the comedian, has received a government appointment.

Trunks for China. A contract has been concluded with Mr. Green, the ship owner, for tonnage for the conveyance of 1,000 troops, which Government are about to send direct to China. Three vessels have been taken up for service, at a charge to the public of \$15,000.

France: Unsettled. The party adverse to the peace of Europe is again beginning to be active. The war mania is again rising, and it is by no means satisfactory to know that some of Louis Philippe's Ministers show a disposition to encourage it. The French Minister is threatening, and at variance with the pacific policy of M. Guizot. Vessels are being regularly despatched to the Mediterranean. The Turkish Empire is distracted. Eastern affairs unsettled; and this, coupled with the state of feeling in Paris, all disquiet the president; of not relying on the professed peaceable disposition of France. Spain. Madrid letters to the 24th of June, announce that the Cortes have declared vacant the office of Guardian to Her Majesty Queen Isabella II.

The young Queen of Spain is reported to be in a very bad state of health.

Portugal. The Ministerial crisis has been brought to a close, and a new cabinet formed. The financial affairs of Portugal are still in a very deplorable condition.

Greece. The island of Candia is still in arms. France indicates some intention of countervailing this movement, and King Otto has already done so. The latest news from Bulgaria and Macedonia was of an unfavorable character. Private letters from Malta state that Mehmet Ali would not accede to the clause of Lattimer's fixing the amount of tribute at 40,000,000 piastres. He declares he will not pay more than 6,000,000.

China. The India mail, by express has arrived, but brings no definite news. The armament against China, which was to leave on the arrival of Sir W. Parker, consisted of two large frigates and two iron steamers. 2000 men were to be embarked on board these vessels. Another reinforcement of 1000 men will leave in a few days for China.

Death of Madame Catalani. Letters were received in town yesterday from Milan, which announce the death of this great Italian singer. She expired at her residence, on the banks of Lac di Como, on Sunday the 20th of last month, in the 61st year of her age.

A correspondent of the American gives his ideas of a Bank of the United States, and the powers and attributes with which it should be invested, somewhat after the style of Jack Downing. We copy them entire:

"The truth of the matter is, a good sound National Bank is the protection, and the best and only one, that Congress can invent for all the States—most down at heel; but they don't seem to see it yet. The cunning ones tell 'em, 'look at the last Bank' see what a blow up was there. To be sure it carried on things well enough for twenty years, but it ended in ruin, &c. &c. The simple ones say, 'this is true, and so a better have no more Banks.' But I say the National Bank is the best thing that ever was, and it is the end of it, and paid Uncle Sam 16 per cent. premium on seven millions of the stock he held in it, besides dividends; and who will deny this? if it was rotten, then, Uncle Sam ought to pay back this difference; but the Bank that blew up was not a National Bank. No, suppose we take the good old ship Constitution, 'Old Ironsides,' and tell her to haul down her national flag, and take a way from her rules and regulations of the Navy, and tell her she is no longer a national ship, and let her go about her business; and she goes to another nation, and hauls another flag, and she shows to keep her name—on her stern, and she gets in a scuffle, and gets killed, and she is a splinter. That is the end of it, and the Bank is a splinter of the Constitution. A splinter of the Constitution, and look only to the misfortunes

she was driven to? Is this common sense and another wit?

"I, a weak, foolish, old, feeble-minded man, say, 'take care, remember how she ended her days; let us have no more such ships.' Or shall we say 'yes, give us just such another, and when we have her again, let us remember not fully in driving her from the service of the country, and in attempting ungratefully to disgrace her, disgrace ourselves.'"

## CONGRESS.

In Senate, July 13. Mr. Linn occupied the morning hour in the continuation of his remarks on the resolution relative to removals.

The Bank Bill was then taken up, and an amendment offered by Mr. Wright was debated through nearly the whole day, and finally negatived yeas 29, nays 85. It provided that in case of a general suspension by the Bank or any of its branches, the charter shall be forfeited. It was opposed, on the ground that the provisions of the bill provide checks enough.

In the House, Mr. Browne, of New York, spoke through the morning hour in defence of the resolution of inquiry relative to McLeod.

A communication from the War Department relative to additional appropriations, was received and laid on the table.

The rest of the day was spent in Committee of the Whole, on the Bill providing for Navy Pensions.

In Senate, July 14th. Mr. Linn talked through the morning hour on the subject of removals. Mr. Clay presented a memorial from New York, in favor of a Bankrupt Law. Three bills were received from the House: that for the support of paper, donations, and the two bills for the payment of Navy Pensions, and the purchase of ordnance. They were referred to the first to the Committee of the Whole.

The Fiscal Bank Bill was then taken up, and an amendment was offered by Mr. Tappan, rescinding the right of Congress to repeal the charter. It was, however, withdrawn for the present.

An amendment was offered by Mr. Clay of Alabama, and amended by Mr. Clay of Kentucky. It provides that the bills of the bank shall not be received during suspension, and that such suspension shall be adjudged a forfeiture of charter.

Mr. Benton offered two amendments which were rejected. One was to strike out the clause forbidding the establishment of any other bank during the continuance of this, and the other provided to reduce the rate of interest on loans to 5 per cent.

An amendment was adopted, providing that if a suspension takes place during the recess of Congress, the Secretary of the Treasury shall provide other custody for the public money.

Mr. Clay of Alabama offered an amendment to strike out 12 per cent. as the interest to be paid by the Bank on the liabilities whose payments have been demanded for the time of its suspension; and insert 25 per cent. This was rejected yeas 19, nays 25.

Mr. Clay of Kentucky, from the Committee on Finance, reported the House bill, authorizing a loan of \$1,000,000. He expressed the hope that it might be immediately acted on as it was required by the wants of the Treasury, and hoped it would be passed this week.

Mr. Merrick reported the House bill to revise and extend the charter of certain banks in the District of Columbia.

In the House, Mr. Young of New York, spoke his hour upon the McLeod resolution. He disclaimed from the grounds taken by the President to the instructions to Mr. Crittenden, and expressed his hope that the course of justice in the case might not be retarded.

The speaker laid before the House a message from the President, submitting a report from the Secretary of the Treasury, in reply to the call for information as to the seizure of American merchantmen by the British armed cruisers. The House resolved itself into a committee, and took up the bill making appropriations for various fortifications, for ordnance, and suppressing Indian hostilities. After various amendments and debate, the Committee rose and reported progress, and the House adjourned.

## APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

COLLECTORS.  
Henry W. Kinnaman, Newburyport, Mass.  
Charles W. Kelso, Presque Isle, Pa.  
Charles M. Smith, Perth Amboy, N. J.  
Moses Shaw, Wiscasset, Me.

NAVY OFFICER.  
Thomas M. Clark, Newburyport, Mass.

SURVEYORS.  
Martin Frasure, Swansborough, N. C.  
Stephen Daniels, Salem, Mass.  
William Pelham, Surveyor General for Arkansas.

POSTMASTERS.  
William Jones, at Washington, D. C.  
William Debuys, at New Orleans.  
Platt B. Fairchild, at Ogdensburg, N. Y.  
William Stuart, at Chicago, Illinois.  
Charles F. Porter, at Hartford, Conn.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON. An Extra from the New York Herald states that the Opinion of the Supreme Court of New York in the case of McLeod, was received at Washington, unofficially, in advance of the mail, on Tuesday, and that Mr. Fox, the British Minister, has given assurances to our Government, that no further steps will be taken by him until the case goes through the Courts of New York in the regular way.

It is true, says the Herald, that in certain contingencies, Mr. Fox was directed by his Government to demand his passports; but there is now no probability that these contingencies will ever happen. The first step taken by the British Government, and the debate in Parliament, consequent on McLeod's arrest, were rather forced upon them by the Tory opposition, and the popular impulses there, than any unfriendly disposition of the Ministry. It is not at all likely, that any further difficulty will take place, unless, perhaps, a popular ferment should break out in England, on the arrival there of the opinion of the Court, stimulated by the Tory opposition to the Government in the approaching elections. For the present, at least, there is a perfectly good understanding between Mr. Fox and Mr. Fox, and the latter will demand no passports, but wait the issue of McLeod's trial, which the minister thinks should take place as soon as possible, without any attempt to carry it to a higher court.

McMahon for the last time. We are informed this accomplished convict was seen at the Providence depot yesterday afternoon, and took his last in the cars with the newspapers of the day in his hands in a most unassuming posture. Constable Clapp shook hands with him, giving him an interesting, not to say a friendly, farewell. McMahon's children, of the Philadelphia family, were seen yesterday, with a delegation to Governor Davis to plant an asylum for the colored race in the State of Pennsylvania, whereupon he was delivered up.

Two Bank Courts at Washington. Although our latest advices do not warrant a belief that Mr. Clay's bill will become a law, they justify, however, and confident hopes that a Bank Charter will be so formed as to unite the entire Whig strength and secure the approval of the President. Whether Mr. Clay's bill will be pressed to a decisive vote in its present shape, we are not certainly informed; but the fact that it will be defeated if it is, is generally understood. If so pressed and defeated, a motion to reconsider will doubtless be made and carried immediately, and the subject referred back to a committee, which will report a different bill, so framed as to unite all friends of the measure in its support. The vexed question of permitting the Bank to establish branches will be so compromised as not to impair the efficiency of the Bank as a regulator of exchanges; while the constitutional scruples of eminent Virginians will be respected. Such is the tenor of our latest advices from the Capital. We now consider the probability that a Bank will be chartered quite as strong, as at any time this season; and its passage will facilitate that of all other great measures of the session.

New York Tribune.

The Idiot and the Beauty. From a review in Tait's Magazine, of Mr. Cumbe's Notes on the Idiot and the Beauty. The review is a good descriptive of the quickening effects produced on an idiot's mind by the habits of daily intercourse with a beautiful young girl. Moore would turn this anecdote into a admirable account in a poem. In the course of conversation, a case was mentioned, in which a highly respectable physician, who was so fully authenticated that I entertain no doubt of its truth. The physician alluded to had a patient, a young man, who was almost idiotic from the suppression of all his faculties. He never spoke, and never moved voluntarily, but sat habitually with his hand shading his eyes. The physician sent him to a beautiful young girl, to live in the neighborhood, a beautiful young girl of sixteen lived with her parents, and used to see the young man in his walks, and speak kindly to him. For some time he took no notice of her, but after meeting her for several months, he began to look for her, and feel disappointed if she did not appear. He became so much interested that he directed his steps voluntarily in her father's cottage, and gave her requests of flowers. By degrees he conversed with her, then the window. His mental faculties were roused, the dawn of consciousness appeared.

The girl was virtuous, intelligent, and lovely, and encouraged his visits when she was told that she was benefiting his mental health. She asked him if he could read and write. He answered no. She wrote some lines to him to induce him to learn. This had the desired effect. He applied himself to study, and soon wrote good and sensible letters to her. He recovered his reason. She was married to a young man from the neighboring city. Great fears were entertained that this event would undo the good she had accomplished. The young patient sustained a severe shock, but his mind did not sink under it. He acquiesced in the propriety of her choice, continued to improve, and at last, was restored to his family. She had a child, and was soon after brought to the same hospital perfectly sane. The young man heard of this event and was exceedingly anxious to see her, but an interview was denied to him both on her account and his own. She died. He continued well, and became an active member of society. What a beautiful romance might be founded on this narrative!

Evil Influence of Fashion. Never yet was a woman really improved in attraction by using lining with the motley throng of the beau monde. She may learn to dress better, to step more gracefully; her head may assume a more elegant turn, her conversation become more polished, her air more distinguished; but in point of attraction requires nothing. Her simplicity of mind departs. Her generous confiding impulses of character are lost. She is no longer inclined to interpret favorably of men and things; she listens without believing, sees without admiring, "she suffers persecution without learning mercy, and is taught to mistrust the exord of Heaven by the surmise of their own. The tenderness of her disposition has vanished with the freshness of her complexion; hard lines are perceptible in her very soul, and crowfeet contract her very fancy. No longer pure and fair as the statue of alabaster, her beauty, like that of some painted waxen effigy, is tawdry and unattractive. It is not alone the rouge upon the cheek and the false tress adorning the forehead which repel the regard of admiration; it is the artificiality of mind with which such efforts are connected that breaks the spell of beauty.—Mrs. Gore.

The Globe says that "such patriotism as Mr. Clay's will not answer." True enough it will not answer, for it can't be questioned. Louisville Journal.

An Irishman in Pittsburg, in writing to the Saturday Courier says, "If you don't receive this letter be sure its miscarried."

The Officers and members of the "Hancock Guards," Captain, Capt. John Smith, 1st Lieut. John Smith, 2nd Lieut. John Smith, 3rd Lieut. John Smith, 4th Lieut. John Smith, 5th Lieut. John Smith, 6th Lieut. John Smith, 7th Lieut. John Smith, 8th Lieut. John Smith, 9th Lieut. John Smith, 10th Lieut. John Smith, 11th Lieut. John Smith, 12th Lieut. John Smith, 13th Lieut. John Smith, 14th Lieut. John Smith, 15th Lieut. John Smith, 16th Lieut. John Smith, 17th Lieut. John Smith, 18th Lieut. John Smith, 19th Lieut. John Smith, 20th Lieut. John Smith, 21st Lieut. John Smith, 22nd Lieut. John Smith, 23rd Lieut. John Smith, 24th Lieut. John Smith, 25th Lieut. John Smith, 26th Lieut. John Smith, 27th Lieut. John Smith, 28th Lieut. John Smith, 29th Lieut. John Smith, 30th Lieut. John Smith, 31st Lieut. John Smith, 32nd Lieut. John Smith, 33rd Lieut. John Smith, 34th Lieut. John Smith, 35th Lieut. John Smith, 36th Lieut. John Smith, 37th Lieut. John Smith, 38th Lieut. John Smith, 39th Lieut. 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**DR. ALLEN'S LUNG TREATMENT** of  
Liverwort, and Pleurisy Root, for  
Consumption and Liver Complaint, Cough,  
Spitting of Blood, Catarrh, Asthma, Colic,  
Breathing Pain in the Side, Palpitation of  
Heart, Oppression and Swellings of the  
Plethora, Hectic Fever, Night Sweats, Inflammation  
of the Lungs and Liver, and all affections  
of the Chest, Lungs and Liver.

The Hoarhound, Liverwort, and Pleurisy  
Root have for centuries been celebrated in the  
treatment of the Lungs and Liver.

Dr. B. D. Allen, after a series of experiments, has been able to extract from these medicaments a substance which

curing Consumption and Liver Complaints, the disease of the Lungs and Chest. It has become the reputation of Dr. Allen's Balm, that it is now used in the New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore Hospitals, and in the private practice of our most eminent medical men. For children laboring under Croup, Hoarseness, Colds, Coughs, Gripes, Quinsy, &c. Throat's Balm is of great importance, number of deaths among children from these is truly alarming. If parents wish to save their children, and themselves much anxiety, and expense, let them purchase Allen's Balm; and whenever a child be cold, has any fever, cough, or hoarseness,

responsible for this medicine, and repeat necessary; even one teaspoonful will offend the system. During the winter of 1889, one thousand families employed this remedy in New York. The consequence was a reduction of deaths among children was less than one half the usual number, as was proved by the city inspector's report of deaths.

In order to give the reader some idea of the efficacy of this Balsam, and how extensively it was here introduced, the monthly report of it as performed in the month of May, 1889, as given by the agent, and published in the *New Sun*.

Monthly Report of the cures performed	
B. D. Allen's Balsam of Hoarhound, Eucalypti	
and Pleurisy-Root during the month of May	
has cured and completed the cure of	
Consumption in	3121
Liver complaint	102
Dyspepsia	156
Asiatica	21
Painitation of the Heart	87
Raising Blood	64

The number of Colds and Coughs cured by this medicine are too numerous to report.

**CAUTION.**—Purchase none unless it is in the original Copyrighted wrapper and has the Golden signature of B. D. ALLEN on it. The following certificates show the high opinion in which Dr. Allen's Balsam is held.

**OPINIONS OF THE MEDICAL FACULTY.**

At a meeting of the Medical Society of Livingston County, the following Resolution was unanimously passed:

Resolved, That from a knowledge of the position of Dr. Allen's Balsam of Italian Liverwort and Pleurisy Root, and the most striking effects we have seen it have upon the system, it is our decided and unapropos of that it is a cure for Consumption and Liver complaint, and we do strongly recommend it to the public generally.

**JOHN SMITH, M. D. President.**  
**DAVID P. HALE, M. D. Sec'y.**

From J. L. Rogers, M. D. N. Y. City.  
Dr. B. D. Allen, Dear Sir:—For a year or two I have been in the habit of prescribing your Balsam of Hound Liverwort and Pleurisy Root to patients in private practice. I have also used it in the Hospital. It is a remedy of great effect in the affections of the Lungs and Liver. In a

consumption, Cough, Asthma, and ~~Wetness~~  
 have made it a very efficacious, and I often  
 prescribed very generally by the profession.  
 I bave the honor to be, Sir,  
 J. L. ROGERS, M.  
 To B. D. Allen, M. D. --  
 From Rev. Dr. Scott, of New York  
 Dr. B. D. ALLEN. Dear Sir, I am most  
 inform you that your Balsam of Honeysuckle  
 and Pleurisy Root, has cured me  
 ever complaint, a disease under which I  
 labored several of my friends. I have recom-  
 mended it to several of my friends when afflicted with  
 the same malady, and in every instance has it  
 been successful. Hoping that God may spare us  
 long and useful lives. I am respectfully yours,  
 B. D. ALLEN, M. D. JOHN SCOTT  
 General Agent and Wholesale Office, 33  
 New York and South in Boston by A. B.  
 EVERETT, 100 Hanover st. GEORGE W. L.  
 New England States, and GEORGE W. L.  
 H. N. B. 1846.

**PAPER HANGINGS.**  
 350 Kags Extra White Lead  
 200 do do do do  
 10 Castles Lead  
 25 Bbls. Putty  
 2000 Gals. Linseed Oil  
 15 Bbls. Spirits Turpentine  
 10 do Japan Varnish  
 6 do Copal Varnish  
 Paris, Emerald, French, Chrome, and Blue  
 Greens, Gold Leaf, Graining and Stippling,  
 every variety of Paints and Colors, in stock.  
 500 Boxes Window Glass.  
 3000 Rolls Paper Hangings and Borders  
 of all qualities and prices; all of which will be  
 as can be purchased in Boston for cash by  
**WHITTEY & GUILD,** East side Elm  
 nearly opposite our old stand. w. June  
**PAINTS AND GLAZING.**  
**IRON-BURNER**  
 Allen's Eddy, near the Ross Place,  
 Road.  
**WOULD** inform the Inhabitants of Boston  
 of a new and valuable establishment for  
**SASHES and BLINDS** of various sizes,  
 constantly manufacturing the article of every  
 of style and dimensions.  
 He is also prepared to paint and hang  
 blinds and windows, &c. &c. and to  
 likewise on hand and for sale, one two  
 or six sash windows.

Customers will be well dealt by and have work performed in good style and at short notice.

Singer, April 6, 1941. *Edward*

**MANSTON HOUSE**  
CONTINUES open under  
superintendence of the owner  
where every attention, as be-  
fore, will be paid to traveller  
others.

**JACKSON S. KIMBALL**  
Singer, April 6, 1941. *Edward*

**STRATED**, as above, for  
morning last, a small red nest  
GAYW. with eggs on her feet

third in class, 6 years old - The  
one who is available rewards  
any information respecting her.  
July 9, 1934. S. J. G. 3w.

**Watch Repairing, &c.**  
HAVE taken the Store lately occupa-  
ying **ABRAHAM LEPARD**, at the east end of  
the **Bridge**, where he happens to  
be doing and co. formerly in the way of **CLO-  
THING** & **WATCH** repairing, with  
comparative. Also jewelry and Spectacle  
making. He is at **THEATER** & **TRICOM**  
July 8, 1934. S. J. G. 3w.

**THE STATIONERY SHOP**  
NERY occupies the Stationery line on  
the **Bridge**, and for sale on the lowest  
price. **GEE'S** Bookstore on the **Bridge**. June